

2d FCC Informer Recants, Accuses Cummings, FBI Stoolie in '13' Trial

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—William Cummings, FBI informer who testified as an expert prosecution witness in both the 1949 trial of the 11 national Communist Party leaders and the 1952 trial of the 13 New York Communists, was charged in testimony here with coaching Lowell Watson, Kansas dairy farmer, to give false testimony against Edward O. Lamb, Erie, Pa., television station operator.

Watson, former FBI informer, sat on the witness stand in a Federal Communications Commission hearing Friday and admitted he lied time and again in linking Lamb to Communist activities. He recanted testimony he gave at a TV license renewal petition hearing last autumn. Lamb's license was blocked by the FCC because of testimony by Justice Department informers.

Watson was the second informer to reverse testimony in the case. A week earlier Mrs. Marie Natvig, Miami Beach, Fla., returned to the stand and said she lied when she said Lamb had Communist ties. Her earlier testimony was then voided by the FCC as "completely incredible."

Watson's recantation charged that Cummings and Robert D. J. Leahy, FCC investigators and Walter R. Powell, Jr., FCC chief counsel in the case, used persuasive powers to sway him to fabricate testimony against Lamb to fit their "preconceived opinion of guilt."

His false testimony, he said, was the result of "constant coaching, conditioning and misleading statements" by Cummings and the two other FCC workers.

Cummings has long been a professional FBI finger-man. He admitted under cross-examination in the second New York Smith Act trial that he had been an FBI undercover man in the Communist Party for six years prior to his appearance in the 1949 trial of Gene Dennis and his ten co-defendants.

The character of Cummings was revealed in this cross-examination during the 1952 trial of Elizabeth Gurley and her 12 co-defendants: "Did your mother join the Com-

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THE AFL LEADERS GET THEIR REPLY

An Editorial

The U.S. Senate has before it for ratification the plan to rearm West Germany. Already, the machinery for this rearming has been set up, and it is powered by former leaders of the Nazi Army.

We are told that the reason for this rearming is to protect western Europe from "aggression" by the Soviet Union.

But, behold! Those who are allegedly the intended victims of this "aggression," the German people, and especially the German workingclass, want no part of this "protection." The German trade union movement has solidly rejected German rearmament, and has demanded, instead, a four-power conference to reunite Germany peacefully.

Only last week, the executive committee of the West German Trade Union Federation decided to oppose actively West German rearmament. It did so despite the pressure from some of its colleagues in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, George Meany and the AFL Executive Council.

Why? The German workingclass has gone through the horror of Hitler rule and the terrible destruction of World War II. It knows, from bitter life's experience, what this rearmament plan means to its own peace and liberty, and to that of mankind. It is right on the spot, and knows the forces and purposes behind this rearming, and it is warning the rest of us.

Is it not, then, outrageous for the AFL leaders to try to tell the German workingclass that it is best for them to accept German rearmament for its own "protection"? Is it not the height of presumption for these leaders to tell the German unions to ignore their own experience, to stick their heads once again in the Nazi noose?

The job of American labor, it seems to us, is not to try to tell the German unions what is good for them in Germany. It is to heed the experience of the German workingclass, to join in the demand of the German and British workingclasses for a peaceful reunification of a democratic Germany under a four-power pact.

American labor has the job, for its own welfare and the welfare of its brother unionists in Germany and elsewhere, to see that the Paris pact to rearm Germany is defeated in the U.S. Senate. The time to get to work on this is now!

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GOP TRIES TO BAR INCOME TAX CUT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Democrats in the House are primed to write into the President's tax bill tomorrow a provision allowing a \$20 tax reduction for each taxpayer and dependent. The move has been greeted by howls of "disgraceful," "improper" and "irresponsible" by Republican leaders.

According to the Democratic plan the tax reduction plan would become a part of the bill now before the House Ways and Means Committee. The main provision of the bill in its present form is to extend current corporation and excise taxes, amounting to \$3 billion, another year. Republican anguish at the Democratic move is increased because the bill, if passed, could not be vetoed without holding up the \$3 billion Federal income.

It is generally conceded that

the Democrats have the votes to carry the bill in the House, and the hope expressed here is that it will be pushed through before next Thursday.

House Democratic leader John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, answered Republican complaints by charging that whenever "anything is done for the average person the Republicans oppose it and cry politics."

Under the plan, a family of four

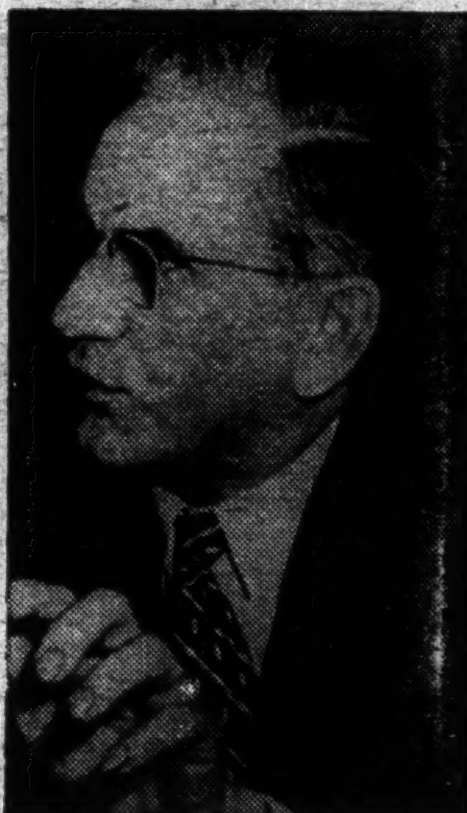
would have an automatic 1956 tax cut of \$80. Rep. McCormack said the proposed measure would "merely give the average taxpayer, especially the low income families, the tax consideration they should have received last year."

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.), conceding the Democrats have the votes to pass their measure, said he would fight for open hearings on the bill.

NEXT WEEK IN THE WORKER

A FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT dedicated to the Freedom of the Victims of the Smith Act.

Greet Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party; John Gates, editor and Ben Davis, former publisher, of the Daily Worker; John Williamson, Jack Stachel and Carl Winter, leading members of the Communist Party national committee upon their release March 1. (Davis is scheduled for release 60 days later.) Fight against the plot to return them to prison. Order extra copies of the Feb. 27 issue of The Worker.



McCORMACK

750 Musicians Hit U.S. Bid to Nazi Orchestra

Some 750 New York musicians signed a petition over the weekend strongly opposing the scheduled concerts of the Nazi-led and Nazi-managed Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in Carnegie Hall on March 1, March 30 and April 1. The musicians are all members of AFL Local 802, American Federation of Musicians.

The petition was addressed to the Board of Directors of Carnegie Hall and urged them to "act to prevent" the performances on the ground that the Orchestra's manager Gerhart von Westernman, and its conductor, Herbert von Karajan, were active Nazi party members "who bear responsibility for the death and exile of countless musicians from Hitler Germany."

The orchestra is expected to arrive here Thursday to open a six-week tour of 19 American cities beginning Feb. 27 in Washington.

A union spokesman said the petition would have 4,000 signatures by the time Local 802's

executive board met on Thursday night.

The petition also protested the "U.S. Government subsidy of this orchestra while American orchestras are denied such support." An official of Columbia Artists Management, which is handling the orchestra's American tour, said the tour was being subsidized entirely by Germans.

In 1936 the protests of American musicians forced the board of Carnegie Hall to cancel the contract it had made with the late Wilhelm Furtwangler to come over to conduct the N.Y. Philharmonic and a member of the Nazi Council of State.

Later the protests of James Pe-

trillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, and of leading artists like Lily Pons, Vladimir Horowitz, Artur Schnabel, George Piatnigorsky, and Alexander Brailovsky stopped another attempt to bring Furtwangler over to conduct the Chicago Symphony.

Since Furtwangler's death, the Berlin Philharmonic's chief conductor has been Herbert von Karajan. A few years ago Time Magazine described him as "a dark and dapper little Austrian with relentless ambition, a Nazi before the Anschluss."

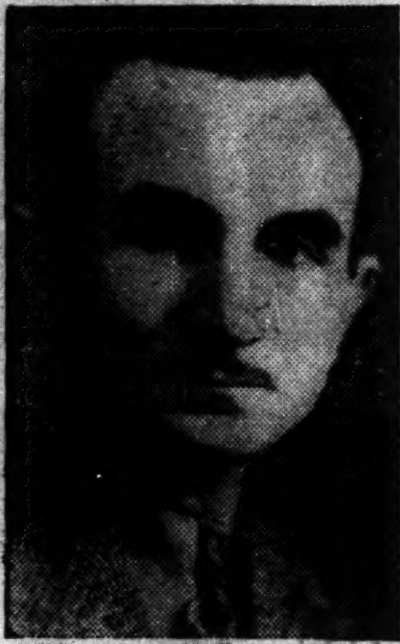
"Goebbels," said Time Magazine, backed Karajan. When Karajan became director of the Berlin State Opera, Furtwangler never got over it. And when Furtwangler was the first to be deNazified, Karajan in turn was furious.

TWU Asks Parley on PAC Change

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No War to Aid Chiang, Morse Tells TV Panel

"The American People don't want to go to war with the Chinese people," Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore) yesterday told the television panel, "Youth Wants to Know." Morse, making his first public appearance as a Democrat, said that when the American people learn the truth about Formosa they will insist upon a return to "the traditions and ideals" of America. These traditions and ideals, Sen. Morse continued, were against compromise with principle and the granting to a President the right to declare war, as he ac-



WAYNE MORSE

cused Congress of doing in voting for the recent resolution on Formosa.

Many senators, Morse said, voted for the Formosa resolution on the specific promise that a cease-fire resolution would be presented the following week. Without such a promise, the vote on the Formosa resolution "would have been different," Morse declared.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn), Morse told the youth panel, has indicated that his vote would have been against the Dulles resolution on Formosa if not for the Administration's promise of a cease-fire. At this point, Morse was asked what he thought a cease-fire would accomplish in the Formosa area, and he answered:

"A cease-fire would accomplish a cease-fire."

Morse repeated his support of a fight for Formosa and the Pescadores Islands "to the hilt," but at the same time called for neutralizing Formosa under a United Nations trusteeship. He vigorously opposed U. S. aid to Chiang Kai-shek in continuing "his course of aggressive threats," calling Chiang's government on Formosa an "American puppet government."

For the present, Morse said, the U. S. had a "caretaker" interest in Formosa and the Pescadores, but that Quemoy and the Matsus had "always been Chinese territory." To support Chiang's claim to these islands, Morse said, would be to intervene in a "Chinese civil war."

Morse said he switched his party affiliation in order to "prevent a split of the liberal forces" in Oregon in the 1956 elections.

HEARING TODAY AIMED AT HIKING PRICE OF MILK

Consumer and farm spokesmen are expected to testify this morning at Department of Agriculture hearings in New York City which will affect the price of milk in the city.

The hearings, to amend the Federal-State Milk Marketing order governing milk prices to farmers, will be held at the Belmont Plaza Hotel, 49th St. and Lexington Ave., starting at 10 a.m.

Dealer-controlled farm groups have made proposals which will have the effect of jacking up the consumer price 2 cents a quart. The proposals will not help farmers, in the opinion of independent farm leaders.

Vets Plan to Picket Knowland At Waldorf-Astoria Tomorrow

A "protest demonstration against the war-inciting policies of Sen. William Knowland of California" is scheduled for 6:30 p.m. tomorrow (Tuesday) at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the American Veterans for Peace announced yesterday. Sen. Knowland is to be the chief speaker at the annual Washington's Birthday dinner sponsored by The Sons of the Revolution.

The AVP statement said "all veterans desirous of demonstrating their opposition to Knowland's policies are urged to attend."

'SAVE THE PEACE' RALLY MARCH 21 CALLED BY ALP

A rally to save the peace will be held at Manhattan Center, March 21, it was announced yesterday by the New York State Committee of the American Labor Party.

"The threat to peace," says the ALP announcement, "has been underscored in recent weeks by the administration's Formosa Labor policy; the drive to rearm Germany, and the revelations of the Atomic Energy Commission on the horrors of the H Bomb."

"The ALP rally will be an opportunity for all people, regardless of political affiliation, to express their determination to save the peace. Tickets are available at ALP State, County and club headquarters."

Southwest Wood Strikers Get Northwest Aid

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 20.—Northwest lumber unions are sending funds to help 2,000 Oklahoma and Arkansas CIO International Woodworkers members hold their seven-month strike against a 90-cent-an-hour wage level.

Negro workers at five operations at Dierks Forests, Inc., struck Aug. 6 and are "as solid as the day they walked out," Carl Foster, IWA representative, told The Woodworker, union paper.

The union's demands include a better check-off system, revised work schedules and a company-financed health and welfare plan. The strikers have bucked a court injunction limiting picketing to two men and forbidding the setting up of picket tents to protect pickets.

Everett, Wash., Local 23-101 has sent \$125 and pledged \$25 a month for the duration to the Southern Emergency Defense Fund to help the strikers.

Other Washington IWA locals contributing include Seattle Local 9-26, Stevenson Local 9-244, Newport Local 10-295, Shelton Local 23-38, Lyman Local 23-73, and Everett Local 11-132.

Oregon locals include Dee Local 5-18, Bradwood Local 5-32, Willamina Local 5-92, Wauna Local 5-35, Sweet Home Local 5-265, Klamath Falls Local 6-12, Coos Bay Local 7-116, Reedsport Local 7-140, and Eugene Local 9-244.

Committee to Aid All Freiheit McCarran Victims

The Yuditch Defense Committee, organized in 1951 to defend the labor editor of the Morning Freiheit against attempts to deport him, announced yesterday it was becoming a part of a committee defending all Morning Freiheit McCarran-Walter Act victims.

P. Novick, editor of the Freiheit; S. Almazov, member of the staff, and the poet, I. A. Ronch, all connected with the Freiheit here, and M. Reznikow, manager of the Freiheit in Chicago, are threatened with denaturalization.

The Yuditch Defense Committee, made up of many trade unionists from various industries, helped free P. Yuditch from Ellis Island in December, 1952. He is still under supervisory parole. Yuditch was one of the first victims of the McCarran-Walter Act.

55-Cent Wage Floor Offered In North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20 (FP).—Local press fanfare greeted the announcement by Labor Commissioner Frank Cran that a 55 cents minimum wage law is being drafted for North Carolina.

More than 45,000 workers in the state, a cheap paradise for runaway industry, receiving less than 55 cents an hour, would be affected by law. A similar proposal was killed by the legislature in 1953.

Excluded from the measure would be agricultural and domestic workers; outside, salesmen working on commission, those who customarily get tips in addition to wages such as waitresses and bell-hops, and those "whose physical and or mental impairments are doomed by the labor commissioner to deserve lower wages."

The bill has the endorsement of the state legislative council, composed of 19 civic, professional and religious organizations representing 300,000 citizens.

In non-manufacturing industry in the state, 56,000 workers are earning less than 60 cents an hour; 74,000 are making less than 65 cents; 85,000 are making less than 70 cents; and 95,000 are making less than 75 cents.

Airliner Destroyed With 16 Aboard

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Feb. 20.—An airliner that vanished in a snowstorm on a 20-minute hop from Albuquerque to Santa Fe with 16 persons aboard was found smashed and burned on a rugged peak in the southern Rocky Mountains today. There were no signs of life.

Faure Tries to Form a Gov't, For Nazi Arms

Radical Socialist Edgar Faure renewed efforts yesterday to form a French government. France has been without a premier for more than three weeks. Faure said yesterday he would favor ratification of the pacts to rearm Germany. This foreshadowed ultimate failure for his efforts as it did in the case of his predecessors.

CIO PHONE UNION LISTS NATIONAL 1955 DEMANDS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (FP).—The Communications Workers of America has made public an eight-point list of demands on the nation's telephone companies in 1955. Bell System companies employ more than 90 percent of the telephone workers involved in the bargaining.

First bargaining session with Bell is expected at Western Electric Co. in Lawrence and Haverhill, Mass., in March.

Local demands vary from contract to contract. The eight points common to all bargaining include:

1. Reduction of tours of duty after 6 p.m. to a total length of six hours. At present longer evening shifts are worked up to midnight.
2. Limitation of day and all-night central office tours to seven hours.

3. Wiping out geographical pay differentials within the same company.

4. Shortening of progression schedules by one year in a number of classifications. This would mean top pay for operators after five years, for plant craftsmen after six, building mechanics after four years and janitors after one year.

5. A "reasonable basic wage increase," with starting rates at least \$1.25 hourly.

6. A health insurance program paid by the company, including hospital and surgical benefits for workers and their dependents.

7. A general improvement of pension plans, with a goal of \$100 monthly unaffected by government social security.

8. Improvement of transfer provisions for Western Electric installers.

Ruling Against NLRB Hailed by Smelter Union

DENVER, Feb. 20.—The executive board of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union has issued a statement greeting the news that the District of Columbia Court of Appeals had thrown out the NLRB order removing the Fur & Leather Workers Union from compliance with Section 9h of the Taft-Hartley Act.

This, said the board, "is also a defeat for the NLRB in the Mine-Mill case. The court has told the NLRB in clear and definite language that it is without any authority to pass on the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit."

"One big question remains to be settled with the union-busting pro-employer labor board. This is, what will the board do now to repair the damage it has inflicted on this union and its membership while its ridiculous and vicious case against us has been pending?"

"We are entitled to an accounting for the financial and other costs to this union imposed by this case; for the encouragement the case has given to employers in resisting the just demands of our members; and for the invitation to raiding unions to disrupt our locals and our contracts."

"We believe that the time has also come for Congress to look into these questions and at the same time investigate the other recent anti-union actions and decisions of this agency."

3 TEACHERS ORGANIZATIONS IN ALBANY LOBBY TODAY

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Three of the major teacher organizations in New York City will send special delegations here tomorrow in a three-pronged drive for salary increases by the legislature.

The Teachers Union, the City-wide Grass Roots Committee and the High School Teachers Association have organized large lobbies to demand that the salary boosts be included in the 1955-56 budget which will be voted on soon. Gov. Harriman was roundly criticized by all teacher representatives at public budget hearings here last week for failing to "give one cent" in badly-needed boosts to the city teachers.

The teachers will concentrate on demands for a \$100,000,000 increase in emergency state aid to make possible a salary schedule of \$4,500-\$9,000 and pension improvements.

Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, called for at least \$40,000,000 in additional state aid to New York City education while supporting

AN IMPORTANT PRESS PARLEY

Seventy-five Communist leaders from 10 major states in the east and midwest discuss the circulation of The Worker at an exciting conference, and work out ways of helping to put it over the top. See tomorrow's Daily Worker for details.

Some of Ohio Smith Act 11 Get Counsel

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—Attorney Reuben Terris of New York City and attorney Yetta Land have been retained as counsel for some of the 11 Ohio Smith Act defendants whose trial is scheduled to open March 14, the Ohio Committee for Smith Act defendants said today.

The committee, which has been interviewing members of bar associations and other Cleveland attorneys since Christmas, 1953, seeking counsel for all 11 defendants, is continuously the search.

"It strikes us," said the committee, through its chairman, William Haber, "as a strange commentary on the legal profession of Cleveland that not one attorney has deemed it necessary or important to come forward to help defend the Constitution and the Bill of Rights in this forthcoming Smith Act trial."

Mayor Wagner's request for another \$18,000,000 in school aid. The mayor said the real need "far exceeds" the amount allowed in Harriman's budget.

Special trains from Grand Central will bring hundreds of teachers to the Capitol for a full day of vigorous lobbying. One of these trains will leave Grand Central Station at 4:20 p.m. and will stop at the 125th St. Station to pick up additional passengers. It will leave Albany for the return trip at 11:15 p.m. the same evening.

Definite appointments have been made for members of the union's delegation to see Lt. Gov. George B. DeLuca, legislative leaders, and other state officials. In addition, each teacher is planning to interview his own state senator and assemblyman.

Last year the Grass Roots Committee impressed legislators with their turnout and the unity behind their program. It is expected that an even more imposing demonstration by the Committee, the union and the high school teachers will be seen here tomorrow.

TWU Asks Parley on PAC Change

Soviet Offer Plan to Destroy Horror Bombs

The Soviet Union has proposed that all atomic and hydrogen bombs in the world shall be destroyed, and that all armed forces be frozen at the Jan. 1, 1955, level.

CUMMINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

munist Party?"

"Oh, no, she didn't."

"Had she joined, would you have turned her name in?"

"I would have."

An earlier witness in the FCC hearing said Cummings offered him money if he testified against Lamb.

Russell M. Brown, Lamb's attorney, charged that Cummings was a "paid hireling" and the real "instigator" of the attack on Lamb. Brown has been subpoenaed by Harry Sacher, attorney for the 13 New York Smith Act victims, to testify in the hearing before Judge Edward J. Dimock in New York on a motion for a new trial. This hearing, which heard former FBI informer Harvey Matusow testify he lied in the Flynn trial, will resume Wednesday.

Cummings recited his shady record during his testimony in the Flynn trial. He admitted:

1. Naming to the FBI 140 residents of Toledo, including 60 Negroes, as members of the Communist Party and trade unions.

2. Twelve of the 60 Negroes he named he personally recruited into the party. His cousin and her husband were among the 12 Negroes he recruited and then fingered.

Following this testimony, Cummings was expelled from his church in Toledo.

In his recantation before the FCC hearing last week, Watson told how Cummings was working as a commission investigator and was assured a full-time investigating job with the FCC if it succeeded in denying Lamb a TV license.

Destroy The Horror

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proposals were made officially for presentation to the UN disarmament subcommittee, whose meeting opens in London on Friday. At the same time the Soviet Union appointed 'topflight diplomats' to head its delegation to London—First Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik.

Reaffirming its previous proposals for banning nuclear weapons under international inspection and control, the Soviet plan called for:

"1. To abolish completely the stocks of atomic and hydrogen weapons that the states possess, with the use of atomic materials for peaceful purposes only.

"2. Not to increase the size of their armed forces and their armaments as compared with the level of Jan. 1, 1955, as well as not to increase their appropriations for military purposes as compared with the budget allocations for 1955."

The declaration of the Soviet government emphasized the need for "proper international control over observance of the above-mentioned decisions."

In addition, the Soviet Union called for convening a world disarmament conference this year to bring about reduction of all "conventional" armaments.

ceded in denying Lamb a TV license.

Watson said he lied, at the behest of Cummings, when he testified he had given him money for the Communist Party in the early 1930s.

He said he identified Lamb from the witness stand last fall only after he had been shown photos and was shown—by FCC investigator Leahy where Lamb was seated.

Watson told the FCC he lied when he said he had been introduced to Lamb by a Communist Party official who identified him as a "member of the section committee of the Communist Party."

Watson is scheduled to return to the witness stand when the FCC hearing resumes Monday.

By GEORGE MORRIS

The Transport Workers Union, concluding its convention in Roosevelt Hotel, endorsed the call of its president, Michael J. Quill, for greater independence by labor in the field of political action, and urged the CIO's Political Action Committee to convene an early national conference to "consider the most effective method" for advancement of the political interests of the workers, farmers and consumers.

Passage of the resolution came shortly after the convention gave unanimous endorsement to a report on Quill's 100-page printed report to the parley.

The section of the report on political action contains Quill's sharp criticism of the CIO's continued dependence on the Democratic Party, including its tailing behind the Democrats, on red-baiting witchhunts, and his call for a shift in the policy of the CIO-PAC towards greater independence.

Immediately after the convention acted on his report, Quill called in the newsmen to an adjoining conference room in the presence of the TWU's executive board, and had his secretary read the entire political section.

"When I raised those issues at the Los Angeles convention of the CIO," said Quill when she finished, "I did not yet have the mandate of our membership to do so. Now the report was carried unanimously in the convention, and I take it as a mandate to go to every council of the CIO and everywhere in the country to raise those issues."

He said that he will back CIO-PAC policy but asserted that does not bar "discussion of further steps" in political action. He said this step is "in the direction" of labor's own party—"not a third party" but a "first party."

The political resolution of the TWU says that today "no one in labor" questions the need of political action by labor "but we still have confusion on the most effective form that action should take."

COMPERS OUTDATED

The Samuel Compers policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies of the old parties "might have been the best available form of political action in that horse and buggy age," the resolution goes on, but the entire labor movement of those earlier days wasn't as big as one of the internationals of labor today.

The labor movement, says the resolution, "cannot endorse either political party today," with the



QUILL

Republicans not even making a "pretense of being our friends" and the Democratic Party remaining in wide areas "the party of reaction and the party of discrimination."

The resolution also notes that most of the states with the "right-to-sab" laws are Democratic-con-

trolled. The CIO calls on many CIO members to contribute financially to PAC although confessing "our bankruptcy of political leadership in their own states."

Conceding that the PAC won "tremendous victories" in the past, the resolution warned that "if we chain PAC to either of the two present political parties, we are strangling and destroying its future effectiveness."

The resolution, while praising PAC for work until now and urging TWU affiliates to take active part in PAC work, also resolves that the union hereby "free the hands of our PAC from forced choice between existing political alignments in states where labor cannot in decency support either party."

POLITICAL EDUCATION

The resolution calls for "the widest political education and the broadest democratic discussion of the most effective form of political action by the organized workers," and:

"Declare freedom of CIO and its

(Continued on Page 6)

Redbaiters Lose in Buick Local Upset

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 20.—An upset in election of delegates to the CIO United Auto Workers convention took place last week in the 22,000-member Buick Local 599.

The United Rank and File caucus, in power at the Local since 1952, lost 23 out of 25 delegates posts to the newly formed Solidarity group. Clifford C. Rock, president of the local, and Joseph T. Berry, financial secretary, top leaders of the United Rank and File slate, barely survived the sweep, in an unusually heavy vote of 5,411 members.

The Solidarity slate campaigned for unity behind the contract demands, for drastic overhauling of the grievance procedure and an end to factionalism. It advanced a representative ticket of Negro and white candidates.

By their votes, the workers expressed dissatisfaction with the

policies of the administration caucus in ignoring their protests against speedup, dropping of grievances, the corporations' pre-contract negotiations "get tough" policy, and the flagrant jimcrow practices of GM. The votes were seen as a stinging rebuke to Hank Weston, international representative, and leader of the United Rank and File caucus, with his practice of dropping grievances in the regional office.

The election demonstrated a rejection by the workers of McCarthyite red-baiting tactics. All the outstanding redbaiters, in the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists' clique, were defeated. Bob Eagon, who made the headlines in 1952 by calling for an Un-American Committee investigation of the local was trounced.

The tiny ACTU minority at Buick has in the past two years, succeeded in pressuring the United Rank and File caucus, (composed of conservative middle-of-the-road leaders, some progressive trade unionists, and right wingers.) into some union weakening and company strengthening moves. Both Rock and Berry have continuously capitulated and permitted themselves to be used as fronts for McCarthy-like actions.

In the summer of 1954 the Administration caucus (spurred by ACTU elements) issued a statement pledging non-interference with violence in the shop against the victims of Kit Clardy's Un-American Committee witchhunts.

At the union meeting prior to the election of convention delegates the United Rank and File caucus, again spurred by the ACTU, put forward a resolution calling for the expulsion of Communists and fellow travellers from the union, as well as anyone who refused to answer questions before the Un-American Committee.

During the election, the caucus, continuing this ACTU policy of trying to win through red-baiting, issued a handbill accusing the two top leaders of the Solidarity group, (Jim Bishop and Nat Turner) of being Communists. The failure of this was seen in the election of Bishop and Turner with top votes.

The Solidarity group, in the past, permitted the ACTU to set the red-baiting pace by adopting in its original program a loyalty oath as a requirement for membership in the caucus.

Germans' Fight Against Rearmament Reported Sapping Paris Pact Policy

Opposition by West Germans to rearmament has created a crisis in U. S. foreign policy, reports from Bonn yesterday revealed. On an NBC-TV program, Joseph G. Harsch, Christian Science Monitor correspondent, featured direct telecasts from West Germany showing almost universal opposition to rearmament.

"The pressure from Washington" is for rearmament, but "the problem is not just to overcome French resistance but German resistance," Harsch said.

Meanwhile a report to the Washington Evening Star by its correspondent, Crosby S. Noyes, from Bonn on Thursday reported similar opposition, and said:

"Americans might do well to remove the blinders, brace themselves for a shock and take a careful new look at Germany, 1955."

This Germany came through dramatically in the telefilms on the Harsch program with reporter Bob McCormick interviewing German on their views about rearmament. Even a Stahlhelm (right wing vet-

eran organization) leader and an industrialist on the program expressed reluctance to rearm.

Students, workers and ordinary Germans expressed decided opposition, and Harsch noted that reporter McCormick had great difficulty finding any supporters of a Wehrmacht.

A student interviewed by McCormick said only the Wehrmacht officers would like to be back in uniform again, since now they have to do disagreeable things like work. The student's girl friend said she opposed rearmament because they want to get married and have children.

Then the student invited reporter McCormick to his home to meet his father, who had, he said, a special reason for opposing rearmament. When McCormick met the father, the old man tapped a wooden leg and said, "That is my reason."

A German worker interviewed by McCormick noted that he had lived in the East Zone, and said, in answer to a question about his

views on German rearmament: "I can't go to fight my father."

The student also pointed out that their "country is divided. Our main aim is to unify it, and that won't be possible if we rearm."

McCormick then covered a demonstration in Frankfurt against rearmament sponsored by right wing labor groups, clericals, etc. These groups barred Communists, but their main slogan was:

"Must it be again—No." The slogan of Nein, or No to arms was raised on hundreds of banners and placards. And one demonstrator simply raised his crutch in the air as his sign.

Summarizing the program, commentator Harsch said the effort to rearm Germany is running into three big obstacles:

1. The old specter of German militarism.

2. Russian determination to prevent rearmament.

3. German reluctance to rearm.

The Soviet Union, Harsch noted, can offer unification and is offering

it to the Germans. Even if the Paris pacts are ratified, he pointed out, Germany would deal with the Soviet Union directly.

Noyes' dispatch to the Washington Star says:

"The American fixed idea appears to be grounded in the comfortable conviction that the Germans under all circumstances will play ball, hew to the line and follow the American lead."

"Based on what this reporter has seen, this is a dangerous illusion."

Noyes reports that the policy of trying to negotiate from "positions of strength" is bankrupt. He writes:

"One thing is quite clear: Nearly all Germans have long since lost faith in the traditional western bromide that reunification may somehow be achieved by means of 'negotiations from strength.'"

Noyes concludes that the major German desire is to get out from its commitments to reestablish a German Wehrmacht under the Paris pacts.

Rep. Aspinall for 'Reappraising' Use Of Informers

DENVER, Feb. 20.—Rep. Wayne D. Aspinall (D-Colo.) has called for a "reappraisal" of the use of Matusow-type professional anti-Communist witnesses by the Justice Department on Congressional committees.

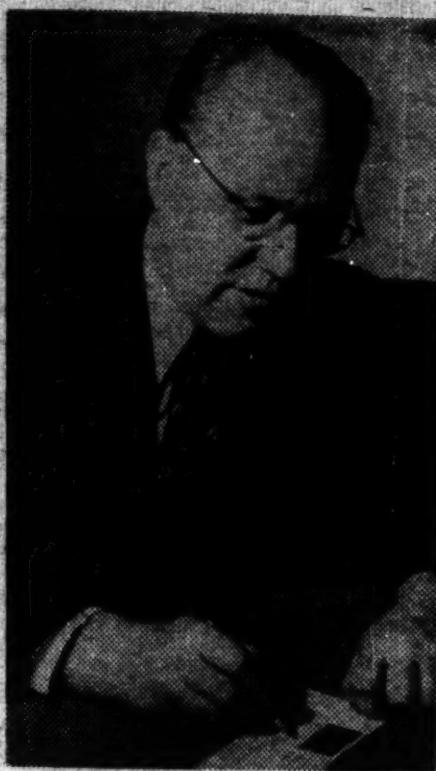
In a story reported by the Denver Post of Feb. 13, Aspinall said that as a result of the use of "ex-Communist witnesses," "we now find ourselves in a position where it is difficult to know what to believe about the testimony they have given."

Aspinall's statement was prompted by the recent confession of Harvey Matusow, and also, it was reported by the Post, by a circular letter sent to all senators and representatives by John Clark, presi-

dent of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, urging a congressional investigation of the use of professional witnesses.

Two frame-up cases are pending in the Denver federal court—the Smith Act case of seven people here, and the Taft-Hartley case of Maurice Travis of the Mine-Mill union.

U. S. District Attorney Kelley has been compelled to issue a public denial that Matusow had any connection with either of these two cases.



JOHN WILLIAMSON

LET THEM GO FREE!

"If it is now held that the organization of the Communist Party to 'teach and advocate' its ideas is a 'conspiracy', can it not be held tomorrow that the organization of a strike was actually a conspiracy with 'intent' to commit force and violence? Could it not be held that the 'intent' of union officers was not to win higher wages but to threaten the existing social order? This is not speculation. It is the clear logic of the Supreme Court's ruling against the Communists."

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Rockland Palace speech, 1950.

Williamson is a veteran of the trade-union movement, labor secretary of the Communist Party for many years until he went to prison four years ago. He is due out March 1.

Don't let them arrest him again.

A Third Party

Beginning tomorrow—a series of articles by Simon W. Gerson, based on the presentation scheduled for delivery last night at a forum at the Jefferson School.

Letters from Readers

An Appeal by Mrs. Mindel

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed is an eloquent appeal by Mrs. Rebecca Mindel for justice for her husband, the 74-year-old Jacob Mindel, which should receive the warm support of all workers and friends of democracy.

Jacob Mindel was deliberately framed by perjured evidence, as were all the Smith Act prisoners. No other conclusion can be reached after listening to the astounding sworn confessions of Harvey Matusow.

In Mindel's case the frameup is even more cruel and cold-blooded. For a prison sentence means for this valiant, serious sick old fighter nothing more or less than a death sentence. The fight for Mindel's immediate release should be a point of honor with every progressive, every decent-minded person.

—SIMON W. GERSON.

Following is Mrs. Mindel's letter:

Dear Friend:

On Jan. 11 this year, my husband, Jacob Mindel, started serving a two-year term in prison under the Smith Act.

He is nearly 74 years of age and in very poor health. He has a serious heart ailment and complicated digestive troubles. Because of his condition, he has been compelled to lead a very quiet life since 1948.

When he went to jail, his doctor's affidavit, summarizing competent medical opinion stated: "In view of his age, chronic progressive heart disease and chronic stomach disease, the drastic change from his care at home to prison environment and continued incarceration will be hazardous to his life."

As his wife, who took constant care of him, I know only too well that continued imprisonment may prove fatal.

The latest disclosures by a paid Government informer, Harvey Matusow, make it clear that

\$6,500,000 appropriation for construction of part of the necessary transmission line. But in the face of nationwide protests, and after the Langer Subcommittee warned against the "great forward surge of monopoly," the President affirmed on February 2nd his determination to proceed with Dixon-Yates.

Eisenhower and the Atomic Energy Commission are more than willing accomplices in this rape of TVA. The former is well known for his devotion to Big Business; the latter, as Wall Street's servant in the manufacture of mass terror weapons—the A-bombs and H-bombs—is more than any other agency, the logical vehicle for financial plundering by its masters.

perjured testimony has been used in obtaining convictions of innocent men and women who are now serving long prison terms. Harvey Matusow appeared as a witness for the Government in the trial in which my husband was one of the defendants. Now, he has sworn to an affidavit stating that he lied on the witness stand. As you know, two U.S. Supreme Court Justices, Mr. Black and Mr. Douglas, have expressed grave misgivings on constitutional grounds about convictions under the Smith Act.

I am confident the truth will prevail, in time. But time is not on the side of my husband.

I appeal to you as a person concerned with human decency and kindness to urge upon Attorney General Brownell, Jr., that he recommend that my husband's sentence be reduced to the time already served, and thus give him a chance to live. The Smith Act does not demand the death penalty.

Will you address a letter to Mr. Brownell in care of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.? And may I ask you to send me a copy of the letter that I may know how many have written him. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
(MRS.) REBECCA MINDEL

Reader Gets Reply From Sen. Lehman

NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker:

You may be interested in the following letter I received from Sen. Herbert Lehman in response to my wire urging him to vote against the President's Formosa war program:

—A READER.

The letter follows:
Dear Friend:

This will acknowledge your communication expressing your opposition to the President's Formosa Resolution.

As you undoubtedly know by now, I was one of the three Senators voting against this Resolution. My decision to vote against the measure was made only after limiting amendments proposed by a number of my colleagues and myself were defeated.

I am enclosing an explanation of my vote, together with a copy of the speech I delivered in the course of the debate, in which I discussed by apprehensions as to the course of events which might follow under the terms of the Administration proposal.

I want to emphasize that the very opposition that a number of us expressed to the resolution in the form in which it was presented resulted in very significant gains in the form of Presidential statements which delimited, in effect, the scope of the resolution.

These statements would never have been made had it not been for the opposition which some of us in the Senate expressed. Equally significant, of course, was the opposition expressed by many individual citizens such as yourself in letters to their Senators and to the President.

The Dixon-Yates Scandal—2

By Labor Research Association

The economic workings of Dixon-Yates reveal a scheme of ill-concealed plunder of the public treasury, and the magnitude of the scandal involved can only be compared to Teapot Dome. The chief economic argument of the proponents of Dixon-Yates is that the government will be spared the initial cost of the new plant which they estimate as amounting to \$107,250,000; but for the duration of the contract, payments to the private power company would total more than twice that amount, and in the end the government would own nothing.

The Dixon-Yates group moreover, as a private enterprise, is indeed private, although scarcely enterprising except for the boldness of its shifty financial maneuver. To be specific, its degree of enterprise amounts to only 3 percent of the above sum, if that.

E. H. DIXON, president of the Middle South Utilities (2 Rector St., N. Y. City) and E. A. Yates, chairman of the Southern Co., (250 Park Ave., N. Y. City) formed a new group, the Mississippi Valley Generating Co., largely owned (79 percent by Dixon's company, Middle South. The new company is to provide \$5,500,000 of the total \$107,250,000, with the remaining 95 percent to come from bonds subscribed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and New York banks.

This meagre 5 percent of total capital contrasts with the usual 60 percent requirement set by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The original companies of Dixon and Yates, therefore, will have to supply only a little more than \$4,000,000 and \$1,000,000 respectively. A real bargain rate for a \$100,000,000 plant!

In addition, the \$5,500,000 of capital actually provided is guaranteed an annual profit of 9 percent, although it is pointed out that various devices would bring it closer to 30 percent; 6 percent is usually considered "reasonable." This private investment is without risk, since the government will share any additional costs above the original estimate, will include taxes in its calculation of costs, and will continue regular payments in the event that delivery of power is interrupted for "cause beyond the control of the company," such as equipment failure, strikes, floods, etc. The contract also provides a beneficial cancellation arrangement, and makes other generous provisions, the details of which were long held secret.

Because of its inferior location, the Dixon-Yates plant would involve an additional \$10,000,000 cost, borne by the government for constructing a transmission line across the Mississippi. But the big difference in costs lies in the rate per kilowatt: 3.25 mills for a TVA plant; 3.96 mills for Dixon-Yates. In 25 years, the duration of the contract, this would cost the government an additional \$92,125,000 according to Dixon-Yates own estimates, or \$139,175,000 according to the TVA's accounting.

EVEN IF private enterprise were an inflexible requirement, there is still an alternative. To be sure, there was no competitive bidding for this contract, but another private group did nevertheless submit a far more advantageous offer. This other group, headed Walter Von Tresckow, got short shrift, although their capital estimate was lower, and they offered to pay all initial costs, produce power at a cost 25 percent less than Dixon-Yates, limit their profit to \$4,000,000 for the entire 32 years of their proposed contract term, save the government \$150,000,000 compared to Dixon-Yates, and turn the plant over to the government for one dollar at the end of the 32 years.

We may well wonder why their plan was rejected, and why Big Business pressure was put on their engineering firm, Gibbs and Hill, causing these technical consultants to withdraw from the project.

The answer may lie, as some charge, in the personal relation between the man in the White House and Bobby Jones, former golfing champion, now an Atlanta lawyer on the Board of Directors of the Southern Company. In any case, administration favoritism is evident toward Dixon and Yates. These two Jersey-born utility magnates, who maintain offices in Wall Street although their field of operations lies in the South, have a rather shady business record.

THE ARKANSAS Power & Light Co., a subsidiary of Dixon's Middle South Utilities, was recently assailed by Arthur E. McLean, banker and consultant to the Arkansas Public Service Commission. He called it "the most corrupt and ruthless corporation that ever operated within the bounds of the state." (N. Y. Times, Oct. 22, 1954). It regularly practices bribery, he said, and its rates are outrageously high.

Another subsidiary of Middle South, the Mississippi Power & Light Co., was charged by its

former secretary-treasurer, J. D. Stietenroth, with maintaining two sets of books and juggling the tax liability account to pay the parent company a 9 percent dividend. All of this was done under Wall Street dictation, Stietenroth said, which sets "exorbitant rates for electric power in Mississippi." N. Y. Times, Sept. 26, 1954.) Dixon and his clique pour off this gravy for their personal pleasure. A \$200,000 item, carried in the accounts as an "Electric Plant in Service," paid for two lodges, caretakers, food and liquor. Company officials receive \$1,000 a month in pension allowances in addition to \$50,000 a year salaries. (New Republic, Oct. 11, 1954).

But the web of monopoly control and intrigue goes beyond Dixon and his Middle South Utilities and reaches up to the summit of the Wall Street power trust, the Electric Bond and Share Co., a gigantic holding company theoretically dissolved in 1946 by order of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Its subsidiary, Ebasco, which was to do the construction work for Dixon-Yates, already has an unsavory record of swollen costs and rank failure in its contract with the Atomic Energy Commission for a plant at Joppa, Illinois, in an undertaking which also involved Dixon's Middle South. After four years, no turbines were spinning, although the cost-plus contract resulted in a \$58,000,000 increase over the original estimate; the "Ebasco fiasco," as it is called, had to be completed by another company.

AEC's other private power venture, involving a contract with the Ohio Valley Electric Corp., also resulted in a cost-plus increase of \$32,000,000 over the estimate. The link between Dixon's Middle South and Ebasco is shown in evidence given to the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee, headed by Senator William Langer (R-ND).

"The testimony of witness Stietenroth clearly indicates that Ebasco Services, by means of contracts made at less than arm's length, is able to dominate the management and policies of Mississippi Power & Light Co., a subsidiary of Middle South Utilities. All policies and decisions come down to Mississippi Power & Light from 2 Rector Street, New York City, headquarters of Electric Bond and Share and Ebasco." (Monopoly in the Power Industry, Interim Report, U. S. Senate, 1955).

So strong is the odor of Dixon-Yates corruption that the administration has had to make a few minor concessions. New snags have just developed in Congress over a requested

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NEW CHANCE TO CUT TAXES

THE PEOPLE will get a new opportunity this week to win a personal income tax reduction, but it will not be easy despite the announcement that the House Democratic leadership will introduce such a bill. This bill, which is reported to have the support of House Speaker Sam Rayburn, is set to be offered Thursday as an amendment to the President's tax proposal. It calls for a \$20 tax reduction for each person and each dependent on the 1956 payments.

Labor has fought for such a measure for a long time, but the politicians have repeatedly walked out on their promises. The Republican-controlled 83rd Congress, instead of coming through on tax cuts for the people, jammed through the Administration's Rich Man's tax bill, which handed over new billions to the corporations.

In the present Democratic-controlled Congress, the Democratic leadership announced earlier that relief for the people would be an issue for '56, meaning that they intended to do nothing in this session. But persistent pressure, especially from labor, has brought about a switch.

That does not mean tax relief is in the bag. Some Southern Democrats, such as Sen. Byrd, of Virginia, have already announced they will oppose the measure, and the Administration, together with the GOP leadership in Congress, is set to fight it. The pressure should be stepped up immediately on every Congressman to fight for the tax reduction. The people of the country can win it.

DESTROY THE HORROR

ON THURSDAY the American people got official confirmation that a single H-bomb can destroy life in an area the size of New Jersey.

But all too few Americans know that the very next day the Soviet Government officially proposed that all A-bombs and H-bombs in the world be destroyed.

What dramatic confirmation this was that the Soviet government was not only continuing, but was stepping up its emphasis on peaceful coexistence. The proposal was made in connection with the UN disarmament meeting in London starting this Friday.

Besides the destruction of all horror bombs, the Soviet government also suggested that world armaments be frozen at their Jan. 1, 1955 level. That means they would be frozen at a level BEFORE the 12 percent Soviet budget increase for defense goes into effect.

But the question will be asked: Can the Russians be trusted to carry out the destruction of their bombs? Anticipating this, the Soviet proposal calls for international inspection and control to supervise the destruction of all horror bombs.

MOST NEWSPAPERS which have commented on this new Soviet proposal say it's just a "maneuver" to kill German rearmament. But if there is a peaceful alternative to arming the Nazis (and arming them with A-bombs and H-bombs as is intended through NATO) isn't it in our country's interests to seize that alternative?

Even columnist Stewart Alsop, who has always called for bigger and better bombs, questions (N.Y. Herald Tribune, Feb. 18) our reliance "on such suicidal weapons." He adds: "It does seem time to ask whether we are right to do so."

Our representatives in London next Friday should know that the people want heaven and earth moved to end the menace of atomic destruction.

SCHOOL DRAGNET

NEXT THURSDAY the Board of Education of our city will consider a proposal requiring teachers to inform on any other teacher "who may be or may have been" a member of the Communist Party or other left organization.

The whole corrupt informer system has just been exposed by the confession of Harvey Matusow and by two informers before the Federal Communications Commission. A demand is growing that the use of informers by the Justice Department be investigated by the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Senator Kilgore. This is the moment that a majority of the Board of Education seeks to incorporate the informer system right into the school system itself.

Furthermore, if the proposal goes through, we will have the spectacle of school children sitting before a teacher who by law is required to be an informer. Imagine bringing up the children of the working people of our city to respect the profession of stoolpigeon!

The leading organizations in the field oppose this proposal: the Public Education Association, American Civil Liberties Union, the Teachers Union, the AFL Teachers Guild, etc. The people of the city should insure that this obscene proposal is killed at Thursday's meeting.

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS was quick to picture the position of the Transport Workers Union convention on the CIO-AFL merger as "anti-unity," because the union refused to rubber-stamp the Miami Beach agreement as the top AFL and CIO leaders expected. The union wants some important questions answered before consenting to affiliate with united labor federation.

It is true that occasional remarks of TWU leaders, and the tone of the floor speeches in the discussion, helped feed claims that Michael Quill is against the merger. It is hard to tell now what the TWU will ultimately do. It appears that Quill and his associates aren't sure, either. But it is absolutely false to interpret the union's position as adopted in the convention, as "anti-unity." Only those in the CIO leadership who want blind acceptance of the terms they have negotiated and the further steps they may take would like the TWU's position so understood.

THE EFFECT of the questions raised by the TWU and its insistence on assurances on a number of basic provisions in the constitution to be drawn up and for a more advanced program for the new organization, was to open up a much-needed discussion in the CIO generally. George Meany and Walter Reuther may not like such discussion because they want everything left in their tender hands. But the TWU sparked a movement that can bring the intervention of the AFL and CIO members in the unity process that is now developing. This can bring a strengthening of unity, because it would be a unity influence more by the needs of the workers than tailored to convenience of the top leaders.

Quill's and the TWU's differences with Walter Reuther's leadership on the merger were, however, coupled with other sharply expressed differences with him. They were at times underscored with very strong language. The union demanded a shift by the CIO to greater independence on the political field and an end of the tailing to the Democrats' kite on the civil rights and civil liberties. Quill even took some occasions to express alarm over signs of corruption in the CIO which he said was still infinitesimal by comparison with the AFL, but

World of Labor

by George Morris



Some Factors Back Of the TWU's Stand

could snowball.

Quill's tone can be judged by his charge at one point of the convention that Reuther is trying to run the TWU's parley by "remote control from Detroit," and he'll be "damned" if he'll let him do it. He even recalled that Reuther "rode roughshod over the corpse of Allan S. Haywood to get the CIO presidency." Even the terms "sell-out," "deal" and "surrender" were used by Quill to describe the Miami Beach agreement. Coming from a CIO vice-president, one of Reuther's associates in the leadership, the charges and tone of these attacks cannot easily be dismissed.

IT WOULD BE unfortunate if, in the developing CIO discussion on the merger, the pattern would be set by some of Quill's personal references to Reuther or his very negative estimate of the merger agreement. Far more important for discussion are the basic issues raised by the TWU: the demand for an enforceable ban on raiding; an unequivocal ban on any exclusion by unions on account of race, creed or color; an unreserved ban on racketeering in the unions; for a sweeping organizing drive, especially in the South; for more effective use of labor's political strength.

I think many who are in the Reuther camp feel on those issues, as do Quill and the TWU. The injection of sharp attacks upon Reuther and other CIO leaders may narrow the discussion.

Nevertheless, where there is so much fire, it is in place to ask what is really back of the explosion in the TWU convention against the merger and the CIO leadership? A close look at the picture suggests that there are some very simple practical considerations. It is these practical considerations that have thrust the union forward on some of the principled issues it

raised.

THE TWU, one of the smaller unions, is in direct and very sharp jurisdictional conflict with AFL unions totaling some 3,000,000 members as far as its major divisions go—city transit and taxi, railroad and airlines. Those unions—the AFL operating railroad crafts department, teamsters and machinists—could crush the TWU if not restrained on raiding, or they could get an eventual peaceful award of major chunks of the TWU by their powerful influence in the councils of the AFL. They could strip TWU down to about half its size, with only city transit employees, to some day be merged with the much larger Amalgamated Street Electric Employees.

Quill and his associates are apparently suspicious that along with the merger terms there are already, or in the making, some supplementary understandings between Reuther and Meany for settlements of jurisdictional claims in some fields. They probably sense that the railroad, airlines, utility or such other parts of the TWU would be easily yielded by Reuther as expendables.

I have no reason to believe that Quill actually has some evidence of that nature, or he would make it known from the rooftops. But it does seem that he has applied the familiar strategy of practically charging that someone is planning to rob the TWU, so as to direct the public spotlight on the likely "crooks" and, thereby, ward off the robbery. It is also apparent that Quill and his supporters believe that if the maximum is to be gained in the next stages of the merger process—especially in the drawing up of the constitution—a threat not to affiliate is a weapon.

It is because the TWU is so vulnerable to dismemberment that its leaders have come forward with the important and necessary questions on the merger.

My Close Friend and Teacher

By LEONA THOMPSON

Today is Claudia Jones' birthday. I have known Claudia for 13 years. She has been my close friend and teacher.

Through my close association with her I have learned of the woman, of her compassion, her sensitivities, of her lyrical identity with people and nature—so swift to see the shadow of a cloud on some far horizon, so filled with poignant understanding, and flowing over with the ability to give.

She is not only a leader because she is filled with the eloquent capacity and understanding to lead, but she stimulates others to lead in turn.

Spending time with her, one would go home filled with new thoughts, new ideas, new energy and new hope, to give something yourself. To speak of her contributions, one could write a book.

Every period has its heroines, and this period has too. We honor the contributions Claudia Jones has made to the struggles against racism in this country, for civil liberties, for the youth, for peace. We honor her contributions to the struggles of women.

She has given us dignity. It is through her teaching that we know that only to the extent that we fight all chauvinist expressions and actions as regards the Negro



CLAUDIA JONES

people can women as a whole advance their struggle for equal rights. And in writing the pamphlet on Ben Davis, our great leader, she has given the American people a weapon that can cause more than an injured elbow to the McCarthys of our land. This too is part of her leadership.

On her birthday we can think of the gifts Claudia has given us. She has given us many gifts—gifts of knowledge, of culture, of a heri-

tage which has become our heritage.

She is our sister. We honor her on her birthday for her valor, her courageously outspoken convictions and her profound contribution to American life.

Happy birthday, Claudia. And our gift to you, lying ill in prison, is a pledge to work for your freedom.

Stephen Crane Story on TV

Henry Hull plays an old hotel-keeper faced with a crisis involving his family's honor, in "The Blue Hotel," adapted from Stephen Crane's story of a frontier Nebraska town, Tuesday night on (CBS) channel 2, 10 P. M.

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200,000 Danes Sign Plea: Don't Arm Nazis

By ANDY OVERGAARD

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20.—A great movement is sweeping Denmark against rearmament of West Germany, involving masses of people of all classes and political faiths. No issue since the Social Democrats forced the Atlantic Pact on the Danish people in 1949 has so stirred the people. The Social Democratic government has had to postpone the final debate time after time.

Petitions signed by approximately 200,000 people of all parties are confronting the government. Numerous delegations have visited Parliament. A women's delegation, with Olga Stauning, widow of the Social Democratic prime minister during the Nazi occupation, and other women of various political beliefs, have protested to Parliament.

The Radical and Communist parties are heading the opposition inside Parliament, both parties agreeing on the demand for a referendum.

A special leaflet has been sent to all households in Denmark by prominent Social Democrats and liberals. Two clerks are kept busy sorting out individual protests and placing them before the government. Among those who signed the appeal are the president of the National Association of Small Farmers, Social Democratic trade union functionaries, and others.

A Social Democratic group led by trade union leaders in Copenhagen, Aarhus, Esbjerg, Odense and Silkeborg, and the leader of the temperance movement, Larsen Ledet have sent out printed appeals to members of the Social Democratic party urging them to support the German Social Democratic position. Over 500 shop stewards in Copenhagen, the majority Social Democrats, have signed the appeal for referendum. Two hundred shop stewards in Odense and 220 in Aalborg have also signed the appeal.

The Social Democratic leaders of the present government, led by H. C. Hansen as prime minister (following the recent death of Hans Hedtoft) answer the demands of the people for a referendum in a cynical manner. They maintain that "such a complicated question is not suitable to be voted on by the ordinary citizen." This in spite of the five years of Nazi occupation and terror, and in spite of the frantic cry against rearmament by their Social Democratic colleagues in Germany.

The Social Democratic official paper in Copenhagen has ignored the German Social Democrats' appeal against rearmament. The Communist Party, through its press, has given the biggest coverage to the appeal, and, in fact,

issued the Social Democratic appeal in a leaflet.

In Copenhagen, except for the Communist paper Land og Folk, the press is apologizing for and defending rearmament, using the hackneyed "red scare." However, a large number of the papers in the provinces support the demand for a referendum, and ridicule the

"Communist issue" as nonsense.

We can state with confidence that if German rearmament was submitted to a referendum the great majority of Danes would vote it down. This is the main reason why the Social Democratic leaders, in order to prevent this, have united with the most reactionary groups in Denmark.

High Court Ruling Due In April on Nelson

By HELEN SIMON TRAVIS

DETROIT, Feb. 20.—In April the U. S. Supreme Court is expected to hear the State of Pennsylvania's appeal which seeks to upset the State Supreme Court's reversal of the Steve Nelson conviction.

In the balance—according to Alan McNeil, secretary of the Committee to End Sedition Laws, who just spent two days in Detroit—hangs the question of whether repressive state anti-labor legislation shall take precedence over less repressive federal laws.

As McNeil pointed out in discussions here with labor and other leaders, a ruling that Michigan's anti-labor Trucks Act is unconstitutional depends largely on whether the Supreme Court agrees with the Pennsylvania Supreme Court that the Pennsylvania sedition law, under which Nelson was sentenced to 20 years, has no validity.

Even while the Pennsylvania case is in process of being decided, the State of New Hampshire has launched a new indictment under its sedition act. This is aimed not at a Communist, like Nelson, but at a Christian pacifist—Dr. Willard Uphaus, head of the World Fellowship for Religious Freedom.

New Hampshire is one of the 27 states which have associated themselves with the State of Pennsylvania in an amicus brief asking the U. S. Supreme Court to uphold state sedition laws.

Inasmuch as Michigan is one of the 27, McNeil was particularly interested in the "splendid fight" put up by the Committee to Defeat the Trucks Act led by Ernest Mazey of CIO Automobile Workers Local 212.

"Because labor has so great an influence in Michigan, and with its Democratic administration," McNeil said, "I feel, in light of my discussions here, that the possibility exists to have Michigan withdraw from the amicus brief."

"If just one of the 27 states does so, the whole house of cards might very well collapse."

McNeil noted that even important labor leaders, he has spoken with, here and elsewhere, have not been fully aware of the danger to which the AFL General Council has pointed: that an adverse decision in the Nelson case "would make all state laws affecting labor which are more stringent than federal laws take precedence over federal legislation." This is of particular concern to the AFL in its present major campaign to block state right-to-work (scab) legislation.

There is also a prevalent ignorance as to how far beyond the left persecution has already gone under state sedition laws, McNeil said. There is the Uphaus case in New Hampshire; Florida District Attorney Braddigan's effort to secure



NELSON

100 indictments under the state sedition law, mainly against Jewish Floridians; the Louisville, Ky., sedition frameup against newspaperman Carl Braden and his wife, Ann, Federated Press representative, whose trial opens on or about March 15.

"Few if any of those affected in pending state sedition cases are left-wingers," McNeil asserted, "yet their fate depends largely on the decision in the case of Steve Nelson, an outstanding Communist as does the broader issue of all repressive state laws."

He added that activity to force withdrawal of state backing to Pennsylvania's effort to uphold sedition laws is especially vital in the 27 states involved; and that protests be addressed to their attorney generals. They include Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, N. Carolina, Ohio, S. Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin.

Policyholders Of IWO to Meet On Saturday

The IWO Policyholders Protective Committee will meet Saturday at 2 p.m. at Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41st St., at which time a report on the work of the committee will be made and information of importance to all former members of the IWO will be announced.

Attorney John J. Abt will speak on the significance of the IWO victory in the U. S. Court of Appeals over the McCarran Act-SAGE registration order.

TWU CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 3)

components from the influence of domination of control of any political party; and urge our CIO-PAC to convene an early national conference to consider the most effective method for the advancement of the political interests of our organized workers, farmers, consumers on a state and on the national level."

The convention ended in "harmony" and an exchange of lavish encomiums between Quill and secretary-treasurer Gustav Faber, despite the sharp running struggle between them that came into the open some hours earlier.

The leaders were in conferences many hours while the convention marked time, on the makeup of the next administration and on drastic revision of the constitution. Apparently Faber's fate was in the balance in those discussions, as it had been in the convention two years ago.

Quill demanded and received greater authority for himself and a trimming of the authority of the secretary-treasurer. It was after those provisions were agreed to that Quill consented not only to support Faber's re-election but to even to nominate him. Faber, on the other hand, stepped up to nominate for the presidency the very man against whom he had complained bitterly, in a convention speech earlier in the day. The new leadership setup also cuts down substantially the influence of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists in the higher TWU councils.

The new setup creates an administrative committee composed of the four; the three top officers, Quill, Faber and Matthew Guinan, executive vice-president, with a new office, organization director, filled by Frank Sheehan of Utility, Local 101, Brooklyn.

An executive council, consisting of the officers plus five others from the ranks of the General Executive Board is set up. The next body in the setup is a board of 27 members plus 11 vice-presidents.

CONTROL TIGHTENED

The new constitution tightens control of the organization in the hands of the administrative body, especially the president, who has authority to remove if he has "reason to believe" there are grounds, any officer of a local, and to similarly institute proceedings against any fellow officers. He has power to order audits of books in any local. The power of the secretary-treasurer to act on his own on any matters is sharply curbed.

Some delegates expressed fear of vesting so much powers in the president, but there was no organized struggle against the document.

Earlier in the day, during discussion on the report on collective bargaining and ethical practices, the division came into the open between Quill and Faber. Quill asked and won a strengthening of a section that banned any receipt of money by TWU negotiators from the company for time lost in collective bargaining.

Quill introduced his remarks by citing some examples of what he called "itsy-bitsy" corruption in some CIO organization, including collection in one case in the TWU of time and a half for time lost settling grievances. He warned this could snowball to AFL proportions.

He then called attention to a letter sent out to the locals by Faber, without Quill's or Guinan's knowledge, in which the collection was approved. Quill objected to such payments, because the "company would be paying on both sides of the bargaining table." Payment for settling grievances, he said, was in place because the company, too, was getting "service" out of that work. He charged that despite repeated requests Faber refused to withdraw the letter.

ACCEPTS CRITICISM

In his reply, Faber said he "accepts the criticism" and admitted the letter was a "mistake." But,

he said, in his 40-odd years in the labor movement "am I not permitted to make one mistake?" He then came back angrily at Quill for "throwing the letter in my face every time he disagrees with me."

Faber said that "for a year" Quill has been referring to the letter. In his rebuttal, Quill called attention to a recent corruption case in the Pittsburgh People's Cab local where the union official was on the company's payroll at \$100 a week. That payment was justified on the basis of Faber's letter when the issue came before the NLRB, Quill said. Persistent demands by Quill that Faber withdraw the letter was ignored, he added.

DUES RAISED

The administration's demand for a dues-raise from \$2.50 to \$3.50 monthly and per capita from 75 cents to \$1.25 was carried, with 49 votes in opposition. Quill's and Faber's forces were united on this issue. Opposition came from rank and file forces in New York, Philadelphia and scattered locals.

The sizable opposition came despite a two-day discussion during which the administration worked hard to whittle down opponents, with Quill's final speech designed to whip opponents into line.

Noting that opposition came from speakers identified with Association of Catholic Trade Unionists and some on the left, Quill fanned out with a "middle" course attack against the "right" and "left" on the dues issue. He said at one point:

"We are not getting any money from Moscow, and my friends from the Omnibus division (an ACTU stronghold) must know we are not getting money from the fascists. We are not getting any money from Rome."

The administration claimed it needs more money to put organizers on the payroll and meet the higher cost of administration. The opponents, mainly from New York, argued more workers will drop off if the dues are raised, and the income will be lower.

About two score resolutions on social, legislative and economic questions in the TWU's convention's batch of resolutions were not discussed. They included approval of the CIO's resolution on civil liberties calling for legislative review and revision of all "subversive" laws passed for 40-years to eliminate persecution for thoughts; a revision of the "loyalty" screening procedure; a civil rights program, \$1.25 wage minimum, expanded housing, aid to education, improvements in unemployment insurance; revision of the immigration law, and numerous changes in laws affecting railroad workers.

No action was taken on a general foreign policy but the CIO's convention resolutions on the United Nations as an instrument of peace and against monopoly of atomic energy were passed.

The convention also endorsed full backing for the Philadelphia Local 234 in "a one-day stoppage or a full strike if necessary" as the company there announced plans for another layoff of 200 workers in line with its "economy" and speedup drive.

Classified Ads

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FURNISHED room to rent, kitchen privileges. 15 W. 108 St., Apt. 17. MO 3-6350.

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on the loss of his

FATHER

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Smith Act Victims

Our Sincerest

Condolences to

BILL, FRIEDA, ROSE,

IDA & Family

on the death of their

FATHER

—Sunnyside friends

BOOKS

Prof. Morris Revises History of '1776'

By HERBERT APTHEKER
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: A Brief History, by Richard B. Morris, Van Nostrand, \$1.25.

This book consists of an 80-page essay by Professor Morris of Columbia University on the origins, conduct and consequences of the American Revolution, and 80 additional pages of contemporary documents, some readily available—as the Declaration of Independence—others more difficult to get hold of—as certain letters of King George III, and Franklin's replies to a pre-revolutionary interrogation carried on by Parliament.

The author's main point is to buttress an American exceptionalism. He finds, as do so many bourgeois historians today, that the American Revolution was a conservative one; that it was purely "political"; that it "did not array class against class"; that it "refuses to conform to the Marxist pattern," that, indeed it does not conform to any pattern that "can be discerned in the revolutionary movements of modern times."

What, then, is the source of this Revolution—assuming we may still use that naughty word, after Professor Morris' characterization. The source is a mistake, as it were, or, at any rate, a lack of sufficient intelligence on the part of certain British administrators, who, had they been "wiser," says the author, would have devised machinery to accommodate the needs of the British Empire to the development of its American colonies.

It is understandable that when the ruling class of the United States turns to a policy of reaction at home and the repression of democratic efforts abroad, historians tied to that class should find embarrassing the deeply progressive, not to say, revolutionary traditions of this country. But the ruling class policy is wrong, and their historical revisionists are wrong.

The American Revolution springs out of the exploitative relationship between the colonies and the imperial power; out of the maturing of a new nationality—the American—which asserts its right to self-determination; and out of the intra-colonial class struggles in which the British Crown always functioned as a basic bulwark of reaction. These three forces were interpenetrating, and produced,



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

under the hegemony of the rising American bourgeoisie, an irrepressible demand for basic alterations in the colonial relationship which the ruling class of England would under no conditions grant.

That ruling class therefore turned to a policy of forcible repression of the aspirations of the vast majority of the American people, who, in the course of resisting that violence, forged the United States of America.

This movement was international in its source and its impact—as well as peculiarly national; the two are complementary, not contradictory. This movement was one of the truly decisive revolutionary struggles in world history; it most certainly did array classes against classes, as well as represent a coalition of classes. And it had basic revolutionary results of a political, economic, social and ideological character—all of which are barely hinted at, and distorted, in the three pages that Professor Morris finds he can spare for his chapter entitled, "The Democratic Consequences of the Revolution."

The American Revolution was a bourgeois-led war for national independence with fundamental democratic content and as such is no stranger either to the Marxist "pattern" or to the "pattern" of world history in general. Professor Morris' book is brief, its documents are useful, its price is modest; there is little else that favors it.

OREGON AFL SAYS SCHOOL BOOKS ARE ANTI-LABOR

By Federated Press

PORTLAND, Ore.

Oregon school heads have been put on notice by the AFL here that at least two in a group of four books approved for use in the state's public schools show a clear anti-labor bias.

The books were cleared for use in social studies classes. Oregon AFL secretary James T. Marr said the two books which labor found unfair were Problems Facing Democracy published by Ginn & Co., and The Challenge of Democracy published by McGraw-Hill.

In a letter to chairman May Darling of the state committee on education Marr said the two books showed "lack of understanding of the history and functions of labor unions and both have a definite anti-union bias."

In addition, he said, "they reveal a lack of sound scholarship on the part of the authors."

Miss Darling said the books have not been adopted throughout

the state. Portland is one city which does not use the books, she added. She urged parents to "take a good look" at the books used by their children. The books in question are for use in the senior year of high school.

Scholarships At Henry Street Music School

The Music School of Henry St. Settlement announces some additional scholarship openings in such orchestral instruments as violin, viola, cello and French horn. These scholarships will be offered and given to qualified instrumentalists who will perform in the Music School Orchestra. The Scholarship would begin and continue throughout the balance of this semester. Interested applicants may contact the Music School at 8 Pitt St., or phone ORchard 4-1100. The Music School also announ-

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

News, Sports (2) 6 pm
Douglas Edwards—News (2) 7:30

Sid Caesar (4) 8

Movie: Clouds Over Europe

(5) 8 Laurence Olivier

Godfrey's Talent Scouts (2)

8:30

I Love Lucy (2) 9

Medic (4) 9

Play: Half Way House (4)

9:30 Robert Montgomery, host

Studio One—The Eddie Chap-

man Story (2) 10

News Sports (2) 11:15

Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1

Movie: Fabulous Joe (2) 11:30.

Amusing comedy

RADIO

News, WCBS, WOR, WRCA

6pm

John Vandercook, CIO news

WABC 7

The Choraliers, WCB 7:30

Edward Murrow, WCB 7:45

Douglas Edwards, news WCB 8:25

Met Opera Auditions, WABC 9

Bing Crosby, WCB 9:15

MOVIES

Bad Day at Black Rock, Rivoli

Romeo and Juliet (Italian-Brit-

ish), Sutton.

Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th

St. Guild.

Aida (Italian), Little Carnegie.

Cinerama Holiday at Warner

Theatre.

Camille (Greta Garbo revival),

Translux Normandie.

Eisenstein's 'Ten Days' and

Pudovkin's 'End of St. Peters-

burg,' 55th St.

Hunters of the Deep, Loew's

Theatres.

Holiday for Henrietta (French)

Fine Arts.

Inspector Calls and Heart of

Matter (British) Art Theatre.

All Quiet on Western Front (re-

lival), Fifth Ave.

Variety Artists (Soviet), Stanley.

DRAMA

The Crucible by Arthur Miller,

Hudson Community Players, 436

W. 27 St. Fri.-Sat.

Wedding Breakfast, 48th St.

Theatre

Comedy in Music—Victor Borge,

Golden

Three Steps Forward, Ring

Theatre, 28th St., 9th Ave., church

on SE Corner. Fri.-Sat.-Sun.

Plain and Fancy, Mark Hellin-

ger.

Kismet, Ziegfeld

ces the building of its school chor-

us, which is preparing for major

choral works for the balance of

this season and the first part of

next season. Parts of Haydn's "Cre-

ation" and all of Mozart's "Requi-

em" are being undertaken.

A limited number of vocal schol-

arships are available, but there are

several openings in all sections for

additional choral members. Those

who are interested should contact

the school as soon as possible to

complete arrangements for regis-

tration.

MOVIES

Vaudeville Backstage Life in Soviet Film

By BEN LEVINE

The Soviet vaudeville stage is the theme of the latest Artkino colorfilm that opened Saturday night at the Stanley Theatre.

Vera Stroyeva, whose "Grand Concert" won wide popularity in the U. S. and other countries, is also the producer of the present show, "Variety Stars," as a vehicle for the Soviet Union's top vaudeville entertainers.

The heroes of "Variety Stars" are the lanky Y. Timoshenko and the short E. Berezin. This Ukrainian "Mutt and Jeff" couple, having worked up a repertoire of satiric sketches, are shown, as the film opens, traveling from Kiev to Moscow for a hearing that will give them entrance to the Moscow stage.

The train scene sets the tone of rollicking satire on Soviet life that is maintained throughout the picture. A factory director, on a sleeping-car compartment, submits patiently to a tongue-lashing from his restless, shrewish wife. Why does he promote this one? Why does he fire that one?

The comedians flee the domestic brawl, but they have obtained new material for their sketches.

In Moscow they enter a large hall filled with variety entertainers—acrobats, ballet dancers, fellow comedians, singers, and we get a bewildering backstage scene of color and music.

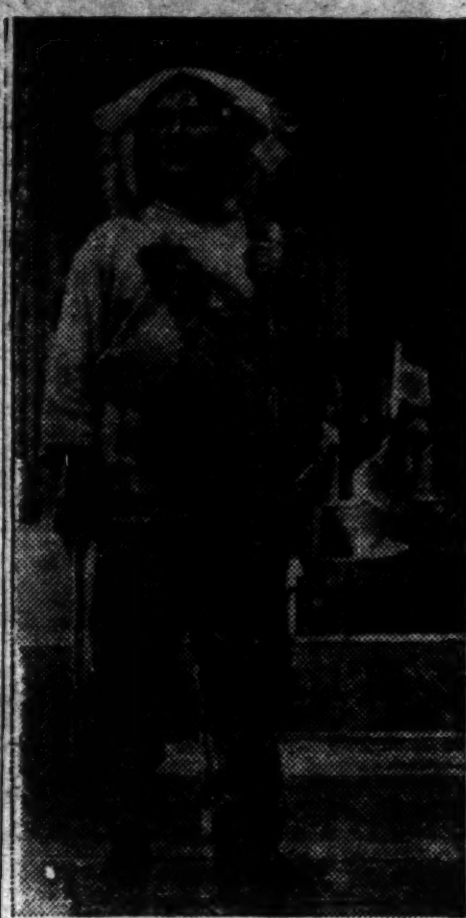
Then comes the test of our comedians, who present their satiric routine to a solemn conclave of serious men and women experts. Their takeoff of a speech by a four-flushing factory manager breaks down the examiners' judicial reserve. But a formidable obstacle presents itself.

One of the judges is himself a famous comedian, and he resents the invasion of this new talent into the comfortable niche he has carved for himself. This judge's vote is decisive. Our comic heroes are told they need more practice. The bureaucrat wins out for the moment.

This hitch in the affairs of our heroes affords for new song and dance scenes, including adventures in an amusement park.

Personally I have never been too much interested in acrobatics, but the amazing stunts of a pair of young men in that park showed me for the first time how much intellectual pleasure can be gotten by a close attention to the subtleties of balancing.

An accident gives our comedians their big chance, and the film ends



Leonid Utesov, famous Soviet band leader revives many popular songs in the new Soviet color film "Variety Stars."

with a glorious variety show.

One highspot is a badly made doll who sings of her sad lot because she is the innocent instrument of factory bureaucrats in swindling Soviet children. The climax is literally a slapstick performance. Our two comedians, with buckets of paint and long paint brushes, slap gobs of paint on a huge canvas and produce a masterpiece of surrealist art. They then present a famous painting of Russian partisans in the World War and the canvas comes to life as the partisans break out of their frame to do a whirling dance.

A companion film on this program is another one of those amazingly beautiful cartoon films in which the Soviet Union leads the world. It is called "The Golden Antelope," and is a charming story of India, which combines a boy's adventures in the jungle with an Indian form of the Midas story. For music and color, and for the sensitive understanding given to the folklore of India, this film is alone worth a visit to the Stanley Theatre.

In addition, some of the hand-somest horses and sleekest cattle in the world are to be seen in the glimpses of the Soviet Agricultural Exhibition which are part of the documentary films offered on this Stanley program.

Smith Act Victims' Families Greet Claudia Jones

The Families of the Smith Act Victims yesterday sent greetings to Claudia Jones, whose birthday is today, and said it is not too late for others to send her birthday greetings. Miss Jones is at the Women's Penitentiary, Alderson, W. Va., serving a year and a day sentence on a Smith Act "conspiracy" charge.

Signed by Peggy Dennis for the Families of the Smith Act Victims, the message told Miss Jones she held "a very special place in our hearts," and continued:

"You have given us unstintingly of your warm understanding during these years which were difficult ones for all of us. You helped inspire us to our special responsibility to help arouse American families to the danger of Smith Act attack. We pledge to you, Claudia, to work tirelessly for your freedom and that of your colleagues. Guard your health tenaciously for our sake as well as your own. With heartfelt birthday greetings."

School Board's Use Of Matusow Assailed

Abraham Lederman, president of the Teachers Union, declared yesterday that "the degradation that is an inevitable result of a witch-hunt is brought home acutely by the shocking revelation that the educator who heads the largest school system in the world has hired Harvey Matusow as a consultant."

"Even if we accept at face value the denial of school officials that any teacher has suffered as a result of information supplied by Matusow, the fact remains that hundreds of teachers have been summoned for questioning and forced out of their profession on the basis of information supplied by faceless informers, including teachers who sought to save their own skins by turning informers."

"With the sharpened disrepute into which the ineffable category of informers has fallen in the last two weeks, it is incredible that the Board of Education is reported as still considering compelling teachers who have admitted former membership in the Communist Party to inform on other teachers as a requirement for retaining their positions."

Jewish Leaders Hit 'Preventive' War

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.—The largest gathering of Jewish religious leaders ever assembled in America condemned preventive war as "blasphemy both of religion and democracy."

They also demanded a halt to the "stifling free discussion and healthy controversy."

The 2,500 delegates to the 43rd biennial assembly of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, meeting last week at the Statler hotel, unanimously adopted a res-

olution calling for a rejection of colonialism and for cooperation among all religious groups "to keep the voice of faith above the clatter of the weapons of war."

In the resolution which was called "the achievement of a just peace," the assembly blamed "aggressive communism" as primarily responsible for today's tensions, but declared, "nevertheless, we urge the American government to make sure that we do not, in discouragement and frustration, weaken in our determination to build a peaceful world."

The delegates also urged support of the United Nations, and its declaration of human rights and pact against genocide, outlawing mass murder. They also set a goal of forming civic affairs committees in 500 synagogues, and instructing these committees to take "social action on Biblical precepts."

Mine, Mill Union Pledges Full Aid to Travis Defense

DENVER, Feb. 20.—Albert Pezzati, executive board member for District 6 of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, has been chosen to succeed Maurice Travis as international secretary-treasurer, it was announced here by the union's international board.

Pezzati's vacated post will be filled by Irving Dichter, who has been a regional director for the union in Connecticut.

Travis, in resigning, wrote: "This action is necessitated by an order of the Taft-Hartley Labor Board which denies our union the right to participate in elections and use other facilities of the NLRB."

"Be resigning I do not acknowledge that there is the slightest foundation, either for the charges made against me and the Mine-Mill membership by the employer-dominated Labor Board, or for the indictment which still is pending in Denver."

A letter to all local unions, signed by the union's international officers, declared in part:

"We have accepted Brother Travis' resignation as Secretary-Treasurer with deep regret. We are grateful and indebted to Brother Travis for the tremendous contributions he has made to this union and its membership over a period of many years. We intend to make sure that his valuable experience and ability will continue to be available to our union and its membership."

"This reluctant decision has been forced upon us by the illegal action of the employer-dom-

inated NLRB in removing our union from compliance. The NLRB move was calculated to weaken our union on the eve of 1955 negotiations."

"Resignation of Brother Travis will not change the policy or program established democratically by the membership of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union."

"We will not permit any government agency or any employer to stand in the way of substantial wage increases, job security and other important gains in our 1955 bargaining campaign."

"This executive board pledges a redoubling of Mine-Mill's campaign to defend Brother Travis against the false and baseless charges that have been made against him both in hearings before the NLRB and in the indictment drawn in federal court in Denver."

Support for Mine-Mill against the NLRB was voiced by the Colorado Labor Advocate, publication of the state AFL. The sweeping board ruling "further

confirms the viciousness of Taft-Hartley as a union buster," the editorial, titled Punishment before Trial, declared.

"What the NLRB in effect has done," the editorial said, "is to convict Travis and punish his union for a violation for which the former has yet to stand trial." The NLRB's action in using the law "to the limit of its anti-unionism—and even beyond, as some charge—confirms the growing outcry from all labor groups that the board is flagrantly stacked against labor," the editorial concluded.

Rep. Dies Hits Careless Use Of Matusow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Rep. Martin Dies (D-Tex.) said today in a TV interview that the "unfortunate incident" of Harvey Matusow could have been avoided if Congressional committees had forced Matusow to back up his charges with documents.

Dies, one-time chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, made the statement as the Senate Internal Security subcommittee prepared to question Matusow at a public hearing tomorrow.

Meet Wednesday to Prepare Dress Strike

New York's Dress Joint Board is mobilizing its members for strike action for a new contract.

A meeting of shop chairmen and shop committee members is scheduled for 4 p.m. Wednesday at Manhattan Center to hear a report on the deadlock in the contract negotiations. The contract expired Feb. 1 and was extended for a month.

More than 80,000 dressmakers in the metropolitan area would be involved in the strike. Dressmaking is New York City's largest single industry. The negotiations have been deadlocked, and the union, representing dress operators, cutters, pressers, floor workers and shipping clerks has already filed strike intentions under the Taft-Hartley Act.

It is the first strike possibility in the dress trade since 1933.

Demands for changes in the agreements with the employers were presented Dec. 15. Since then, Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board and vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, has announced the deadlock, and the union has been proceeding with strike preparations. Hochman, in announcing the strike possibility, said the union was considering sitdown action.

12 DEMANDS
The union's 12 demands include: wage increases for workers, revision of the minimum wage rates, an increase in the employers' contributions to welfare funds, transfer of the payment of disability benefits from the health fund to the state. Also payment to

time workers for all legal holidays regardless of employment in the period, registration of permanent contractors from among temporary contractors on a seniority basis, inclusion of the shipping clerks in the collective pacts, establishment of a price schedule and abolition of the out-of-town differentials.

Basic to the 12 demands are the key questions of a wage increase, a price schedule and a higher minimum wage.

Hochman has pointed out that the wages earned average \$2,600 a year, below comparable wages in other industry. The annual figure quoted includes the wages of the cutters, highest paid in the industry, revealing the low-wage scale prevailing in the dress trade. The current minimum wage in the expired contract is only \$47 a week for operators and goes as low as \$33 per week.

The crux of the wage demands centers around the price schedule, in an industry which is at least 85 percent on piece work.

In the last agreement, there was a clause providing for the establishment of a price schedule on piece rates, but it was voluntary and was never achieved. Now the demand is for the actual establishment of a price schedule to relieve in part the chaos of the wage structure facing the dressmakers in their constant struggle with the bosses on the settlement of prices for garments.

The bosses' counter-proposals, most arrogant in years seek to undermine the wage structure and minimum controls already won by the union.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Big Show at the Garden

AAU TRACK MEET—Here's how the mile looked to me, and it should be recorded that I feel much less an expert in this field than in baseball or basketball. When Wes Santee got off last in a field of seven, and after the halfway shakedown was third behind rivals Dwyer and Nielson, I figured it again wasn't his night because they say he doesn't have the explosive kick of the others. (This should have figured an over-simplification on the face of it, since anyone who ran a four minute, six-tenths of a second mile has to be able to get up and go all out some time, but this wisdom came in hindsight.)

Then the lean Kansan picked up and went around his rivals and won going away for the sweetest triumph of all, for this is the national championship meet. There was no world record in this, it being more a "tactical mile" run for victory than for the ticking hands on the stop watches. There was actually a rumble of disappointment at the time of 4:07.9 which shows how this blistering trio has spoiled the fans, for the time actually was a meet record, lowering Gil Dodds' nine-year-old mark.

Of interest to one who hasn't been following track as closely as he might was the way the big trio ignored the early pace of McMillan (who finished second in the Olympic 1500 meters). McMillan poured on the pace and at the half mile had almost half a lap on the comparatively plodding Big Three, but they knew he couldn't last and weren't panicked into energy-consuming folly.

Anyway you look at it, 22-year-old Santee ought to be a rough customer for our side come December, 1956, on the cinders of Melbourne.

Then there was Arnold Sowell, a junior from Pitt who astoundingly shot past Norway's favored Audun Boysen for a whopping 10-yard triumph in the 1,000 yards, tying Don Gehrman's world mark in the process. A nice touch here was that Boysen was accidentally brushed by a foolishly wandering photographer and momentarily broke his stride on the last turn. It could have served as an alibi of sorts though even taking it into account Sowell's blazing finish looked undeniable and the margin amply big enough to take care of the minor mishap. But Boysen quickly and cheerfully made clear that it was Sowell who beat him and the incident had no bearing on the result. It was pleasant to watch the two as Boysen congratulated Sowell, Sowell asked about the shoulder brush—you could see the gestures—and Boysen shrugged and made it clear that it wasn't at all decisive.

Obviously young Mr. Sowell is apt to be on one of those places for Australia.

Richards Shows How

There was also Parry O'Brien, the world's greatest shotputter, beating his own world mark with a monumental heave which needed no tape measure and announcement to call forth a roar from the crowd; Harrison Dillard, the incomparable veteran, flowing over the hurdles to take another title; Johnny Haines tying the 60-yard dash mark of 6.1, and the Rev. Bob Richards soaring mezzanine-ward for 15 feet 4 inches, another meet record.

Bob barely missed 15-6 on his third and last try and showed he is essentially human as the bar followed him from away up there into the sawdust, grabbing a handful of the stuff and flinging it down exasperatedly, before shrugging, smiling and waving acknowledgment to the cheers.

Between vaults he also took the mike to make a brief appeal for contributions to the Olympic fund. Richards, who is an eloquent advocate of the role of international sports competition for peace and friendship, refreshingly did not speak in the undignified press-fashionable manner of moaning and alibiing that we probably couldn't beat the Russians in '56. He said he didn't go along with this pessimism, said he thought we could win, and could be good sports in the Olympic spirit no matter what. He said we could win and uphold the glory of our country and said this without a single bit of cold war nonsense or animosity toward others. It was a good lesson for some people, including our dear old State Department. In fact, I hereby nominate Bob for Secretary of State. The sooner his attitude replaces that of Dulles' the sooner we might redeem some of the glory of our country.

Finally, a point which Pioneer Club member Gene Gordon proudly makes, the club so ably led by coach Joe Yancey and sometimes called "the sidewalks of New York club" beat the New York A.C. for the team title.

Duquesne Hurts Knicks

OVER IN another part of the town, the Knicks brought their six-game win streak to the Armory and lost an important game to the division-leading Syracuse club. Maybe they missed those waving palms of Miami, where they whipped Fort Wayne twice last week. Syracuse had that little extra for this game in rookie Jim Tucker, ex-Duquesne star who was a power off the boards, they tell me, and scored 10 points at key moments of the low-scoring game. Jim is finishing his school work at the Pittsburgh school though no longer basketball-eligible, so he can only play weekends. Which is all right by the Knicks.

Sustaining Fund Dep't

SUSTAINING FUND DEPT: Thanks to I. W. of Philly for \$1, Z. M. of Providence for a regular dollar (and we received all the subs you sent in), and friends of Washington Heights for \$12, sent through this column.

Also thanks indeed to Aaron, the TV repair man, for \$20 toward a promised \$50 sustainer. He contributed \$50 during the regular fund drive, and says "listen, it's little enough to pay for the paper. . . ." All sums any time at all during the year you care to send to the paper through this column will be happily acknowledged here.

What's On?

YOUTH wants to know! Forum on U.M.T.
Speaker: Aaron Weisman, New Challenge editor. Mon. evening, 8 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Isl. Ave. Adm: Brighton and Boro Park LYL. Contr. 25c.

VARIETY ARTISTS
"THE GOLDEN ANTELOPE"
STANLEY T. GILBERT, INC.



N.Y. STATE LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE PRE-CONVENTION DANCE

- Alberto Santiago and His Band
- FEB. 25, 1955 — 9 P.M.
- MANHATTAN CENTER
24th Street & 5th Ave., N.Y.C.
- Admission \$1.25 in Advance
1.50 at Door